

WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain to-day; to-morrow fair and cooler;
fresh south to west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 67; lowest, 54.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

BRITISH GAIN MORE IN DRIVE FOR MAUBEUGE; U. S. NAVAL GUNS BLASTING PATH TO HIRSON; WAR COUNCIL TO DISCUSS ARMISTICE TERMS

WILSON'S PLEA FOR VOTES BRINGS HOT PROTEST FROM G. O. P. LEADERS

Action of President Is Denounced as Partisan Move—Called Attempt to Inject the Peace Question Into Politics.

SITUATION WITHOUT A PRECEDENT

Republicans Promptly Accept Challenge of Battle—Appeal Regarded as Admission of Failure of Administration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Resuming his role as a partisan and as the political chief of his party, President Wilson to-day threw down the gauntlet to the Republicans in a public appeal to the country to return a Democratic Congress. The Republican leaders in a conference accepted the challenge and in an answer, drawn up to-night at a party caucus, joined the issue on the peace question itself, and flatly affirmed that the Republican party was opposed to negotiations and discussions carried on in diplomatic notes addressed to the German Government. "The Republican party stands for unconditional surrender," is the issue flung back at the President by the committee of Republicans appointed to answer this declaration.

A political situation without precedent in the history of the Republic has been precipitated by to-day's developments. The President's action was not unexpected. This plan was announced exclusively in THE SUN just a week ago. The Republican leaders were prepared for it, and their answer to-night came back promptly.

The big fact which stands out to-night is that the peace question has been brought directly into the political arena. The President in his appeal to his fellow countrymen predicates his action on the crisis in the nation's affairs and boldly asks the country to allow him to continue in his present course without the "embarrassment" of a Republican Congress, which he contends would seriously impair his administration at this time.

Peace Question Injected.

Without specifically bringing in the peace negotiations themselves, in the opinion of Republicans, he has injected it by implication, charging the Republican minority with having been anti-administration in their acts and expressly pleading for "unity of command" as it is necessary now in civil action as it is upon the field of battle. He also asserts that the election of a Republican Congress would be interpreted abroad in allied countries as well as in Germany as "repudiation of my leadership."

Admitting that the President has brought the peace issue into politics, the President's closest political friends explained his action as having been forced upon him by the Roosevelt telegram of this morning to Senators Lodge, Poindexter and Johnson of California. This the President took as an attempt to repudiate his peace programme upon which now in effect he has asked for the verdict of the people. While the Roosevelt telegram appeared for the first time this morning, the President's supporters insist that the President knew Mr. Roosevelt had such a misgiving in connection with the presidential election expressed in the last few days in Congress to the correspondence with Germany.

More Appeals to Come.

The President has fired only the first shot in his campaign to secure a Democratic Congress, and intends, it is understood, to make other appeals, with particular pertinence to some of the doubtful districts. The Republican leaders, it can be stated, are not at all fearful of the injection of this issue, or of the people's verdict on their own record in Congress and at the battle front. Feeling in Republican circles is particularly intense over the assumption at this critical hour by the President of a dual role as President and party leader. Republicans of national prominence are uniting in denouncing the President's action. They predict that the action will be stupendous in its sweep, and that the bare suggestion that the Republican party is worthy of trust in the vast affairs of the war is unfair and untrue.

Immediate coalescence of every element composing the Republican party throughout the nation, and a bitter fight backed with a renewed will to win, was the result which the President's appeal is believed by Republican leaders universally to have precipitated.

G. O. P. Calls Conference.

This President's statement was given at the White House at 10 o'clock this morning. Immediately a call was circulated throughout the Capitol and

WILSON IS PARTISAN. ROOSEVELT SAYS

The Colonel Promises a Speech in Reply.

"The President's statement is an announcement that he is a partisan leader and President of all the people," declared Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay last night. "It is of course the repudiation of one of his former statements to the effect that politics was adjourned—a statement which of course he has already repudiated by his action. "I have no extended comment just at this moment, but I will deal with the matter in a speech after I have had time to read the document, which all good Americans will regard as the most lamentable appeal to politics ever made by a President during a great war, which has been heartily supported by all good citizens without regard to party, but in which so far as there have been party differences at all has been more heartily supported by Republicans than by his political friends."

SERBS ADVANCING TOWARD BELGRADE

They Are Being Aided by Guerrilla Bands.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE SERBIAN FRONT, VIA SALONICA, Oct. 25.—The Serbians, supported by French cavalry, north of Nish are continuing to advance, with Belgrade eighty miles distant. The food problem with any army but the Serbian would be difficult. The Serbians advance whether they are fed or not. The guerrilla bands which hid in the mountains early in the war and now are making their way down from the heights to cut off portions of the enemy straggling along in the rear. It is evidently the desire of the Austro-Germans to evacuate Serbia as quickly as possible and as cheaply as possible. But their retreat is being made costly by the Serbians.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Serbians have defeated the armies of the enemy in the valley of the Great Morava River, says an official Serbian announcement. The enemy is retreating in disorder. The statement, which bears yesterday's date, follows: Serbian troops have defeated the enemy's armies in the valley of the Great Morava River. The enemy is retreating in disorder toward the north. We liberated Paracin in the Morava valley, forty miles northeast of Nish. Varadin and Belashitch and captured more than 200 prisoners. We are successfully advancing toward the north. German general headquarters to-day issued the following statement on operations in Serbia: There have been enemy attacks on both sides of the Morava River. The river we are pressed back a short distance in the region south of Kruguevatz. East of the river attacks were repulsed in the neighborhood of Paracin. In northern Albania, according to news received here to-day, the Austrians have fallen back beyond the river Matia.

How Party Votes Lined Up in House on Some Important War Measures

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Herewith are the party records on votes in the House on the important war measures:

	Republicans	For	Against	Democrats	For	Against
Kahn amendment substituting conscription for volunteering.....	165	44	146	64		
Conscription measures.....	201	8	196	14		
Soldiers and sailors insurance bill.....	144	0	168	0		
Woman suffrage (named by President as a war measure).....	168	34	100	102		
1917 revenue bill.....	118	76	204	0		
1918 revenue bill.....	167	0	178	0		
Allen slacker bill.....	169	7	173	13		
Food control bill.....	188	2	172	3		
Bill to increase soldiers pay to \$30.....	156	37	43	141		

TAFT OPPOSED TO A DICTATORSHIP

Republican House Needed to Insure Dictated Peace and Settle Terms.

WOULD HEARTEN ALLIES

G. O. P. Not Trying to Usurp Conduct of the War, but Has Been Great Aid to Wilson.

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
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PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The President, having put it, in grim times like these, the scruple of taste in his appeal to the American people for the return of a Democratic Congress, of course invites a respectful consideration and discussion by every loyal American citizen of what he says. Is it necessary for the country's welfare that he should be absolutely ruler of this nation for the two years ensuing from March 4 next? That is the premise upon which the soundness of his appeal, in its ultimate analysis, must rest. Do we need during the life of the next Congress a dictator? One who knows the facts of this war, and our part in it, and who loves liberty and popular government, must answer "No." The war is nearly won. It may take a year longer. We hope it will be less. The complex questions of the terms of peace are to be settled in the term of the Congress now to be elected.

Issue of Peace, Not War.

The still more difficult questions of reconstruction after the war are to be met by that Congress. Do the American people by their action in the next election wish to make both the terms of peace and the reconstruction of the war depend on the uncontrolled will of Woodrow Wilson? That is the issue which he puts to the people. "Unless you give me uncontrolled power, you repudiate me and my leadership before the world."

Aut Caesar aut nullus.

But for the Republican Congressional support that he has had in this war he could not have carried it to its present status. He charges Republican leaders with seeking to take the choice of policy and conduct of this war out of his hands by putting it under instrumentalities of their own choosing. The difficulty with this statement is that it is not true.

The mere mention of the name of Julius Caesar and his work in this Congress and Senate every Republican President makes on the Republican minority.

Would Insure Dictated Peace.

Nor is there any more real weight in the President's plea that an election of a Republican Congress will injure the cause of the country in this war than there is in the President's plea in his prosecution of the war. The intelligence which he says the European peoples have enabled him to see that an election of a Republican Congress will mean a more certain prosecution of this war to an unconditional surrender than if the President shall secure a majority in every election of Congress in his will and second his desires. The sniver which went through the hearts of the American people when the implied proposals of the President's first note for a negotiated peace were so quickly accepted by Germany was shared by all the brave but suffering peoples of our allies. For reasons apparent to all, the real expressions of feeling in respect to President Wilson's utterances in England and France are restrained. But when the torrent of American public opinion compelled a gradual return toward a demand for unconditional surrender, the joy of our allies was unrestrained.

TAX ACT HALTS TILL ELECTION

Simmons Blames Kitchen for Delay in Reporting Revenue Measure.

PLEA FOR INDUSTRIES

Baruch Asks Senate Committee to Encourage Nitrate and Potash as War Babies.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The revenue bill urgently asked for as a completed measure by the Secretary of the Treasury before the beginning of the Liberty Loan drive just ended will not be reported to the Senate until after election. This was admitted to-day by Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee. He declared that it was impossible to straighten out the Kitchen bill before October 29, when Congress will recess until November 12. Members of the Finance Committee pointed out to-day, however, that the blame for this delay rests with the Ways and Means Committee of the House and not with the Finance Committee, as to the terms of an armistice which would render a renewal of hostilities on the part of the German naval forces impossible and give unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government has agreed to the allied and American naval forces.

The term military used by the President means both army and navy. It is authoritatively explained. The points involved in the naval armistice have so far attracted little or no attention, officials add, though these are highly important and explain why Admiral Benson has been sent abroad. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the American military adviser of the War Council, is reported with Col. House now. His work will be in connection with deciding first whether an armistice is possible without detriment to the cause at this time, and second how the terms of this armistice should be drawn up to render the German armed forces powerless to resume hostilities.

ENEMY IS BOMBING DEFENCELESS TOWNS

Germans Seek to Get Peace by Spreading Terror.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.
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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 25.—While the peace seeking Germans await a response from President Wilson they will put in their time bombing defenceless French cities. I have just returned from Abrie, one of the communities recently bombed, where I was told that civilians had been compelled recently to spend most of their time in cellars to escape the murderous torpedoes dropped by German aviators. I am reliably informed that coincident with the launching of their peace drive the Germans began to devote extra attention to French villages in the back area. Evidently they are still wedded to their old hallucination that they can terrorize the people of the allied countries into giving them peace.

HOUSE TO SPEAK FOR PRESIDENT AT VERSAILLES

Admiral Benson to Give View as to German Navy Control.

CONFERENCE IS MILITARY

Acceptance of Wilson Peace Terms by Allies Believed to Be Assured.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Without waiting for the German Government to express its view of President Wilson's latest reply, the United States and the Allies are making arrangements to take up the question of an armistice at the Supreme War Council at Versailles. In this connection the utmost importance attaches to the arrival in Paris of Col. E. M. House and a special mission which includes Frank L. Cobb of the World of New York. This party left soon after the transmission of the President's second note to Germany, in the preparation of which Col. House assisted. The Colonel is the personal representative of the President and is now in Paris partly to represent the President at the War Council, it was explained to-day.

Benson Naval Spokesman.

Admiral W. S. Benson, who accompanied Col. House when he left here quietly last week, will act as naval adviser at the War Council and be this Government's spokesman as to the terms of an armistice which would render a renewal of hostilities on the part of the German naval forces impossible and give unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government has agreed to the allied and American naval forces.

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Must Indorse Terms First.

Prior to the discussion of an armistice, as has been pointed out in these despatches, it will be necessary for the allied Governments to put themselves on record as indorsing the peace terms laid down by the President in his address of January 8 and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the one of September 27.

The President in his last communication to Germany said he had transmitted his correspondence with the present German Government to the Governments with which the United States was associated. "With the suggestion that if those Governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice."

But consideration of the armistice by the Supreme War Council in itself implies, it is explained, that the Allies are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles laid down by President Wilson. In well informed circles it is still expected that the Allies will make formal reply to this effect to the President.

Continued on Second Page.

GERMANY'S WAR CABINET HOLDS UP ITS ANSWER

Reichstag Adjourns Upon Receipt of President's Reply.

OVATION FOR LIEBKNECHT

Berlin Crowd Demands Kaiser's Abdication and Calls for Republic.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The German War Cabinet considered President Wilson's reply at a long session yesterday, according to the Frankfurt Zeitung. It was decided not to answer at present, but to wait until it is learned what the Entente's armistice conditions may be.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.

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LONDON, Oct. 25.—Despatches received here quote the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger as saying in regard to President Wilson's note: "Germany cannot accept an armistice which would have the effect of making it defenceless and on conditions dictated only by the enemy." It comments on President Wilson's reference to the King of Prussia and adds: "Now President Wilson practically demands submission; there can be no doubt that the honor of the German people enjoys it to do."

The Cologne Gazette says everything now depends on whether the military councilors will demand capitulations, as happened in the case of Bulgaria, as a condition of an armistice or think that the evacuation of the occupied territories will be a sufficient guarantee. As to the other main point of President Wilson's reply, which it characterizes as the fate of the dynasty, the paper says: "These demands are arrogant."

LONDON, Oct. 25.—President Wilson's note was received in Berlin in the course of Thursday's sitting of the Reichstag, which immediately adjourned, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. Discussion of the note was taken up in sectional meetings of the Reichstag members.

A despatch to L'Information in Paris says an enormous crowd assembled before the Reichstag building calling for the abdication of Emperor William and the formation of a republic. Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader who has just been released from prison, was applauded frantically. He was compelled to enter a carriage filled with flowers, from which he made a speech declaring that the time of the people had arrived.

Comment on President Wilson's latest note to Germany is beginning to appear in the German papers, according to a despatch from Basel which follows the National Zeitung of Berlin as follows: "President Wilson has answered quickly. Well, if ever Emperor William's invocation that God be with him is in season it is right now."

The Deutsche Nachrichten of Berlin says: "In spite of everything we feel that this answer brings us nearer peace."

There must be an end to the maxim "Where a German places his foot it is German territory," declared Anton Styche, a Polish Deputy, in the Reichstag yesterday, according to another Basel despatch. He asserted that President Wilson was the benefactor of humanity and recalled the vexations suffered by the Poles at the hands of the Germans. Deputy Haase, minority Socialist, criticized the speech of the Chancellor as too vague, declaring Germany could not expect an armistice from it.

Dr. W. S. Solf, the German Foreign Secretary, speaking in the Reichstag yesterday, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen, said the Government would continue the reforms undertaken in the government of Alsace-Lorraine, but would not anticipate the solution of that problem. The Foreign Secretary contended that Polish annexation demands were not in accordance with the peace programme of President Wilson.

Max Is Supported, 193 to 52.

When the Lower House of the Prussian Diet resumed its session in Berlin Thursday "Count Schwerin, the President, called upon the Deputies to make a united front against the enemies of the country. A despatch from Copenhagen quoting advice from Berlin says that the battle on the vote of confidence given to Prince Maximilian, the new Chancellor, by the Reichstag stood 193 to 52, with twenty-three members not voting.

Battling with the Turks to Rescue Valerius—Wonderful Photograph in the Picture Gallery Section in Tomorrow's SUNDAY AMERICAN.—46c.

Many Dying in Berlin Owing to Food Lack

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Berlin is rapidly becoming a vast hospital, telegraphs the Geneva correspondent of the Daily Express. Spanish influenza, dysentery and cholera are rapidly increasing, he says, fifteen deaths having been reported in one day from cholera. The bulk of the population is suffering from numerous diseases caused by the shortage of food and lack of proper medicines, the death rate reaching huge proportions. A Copenhagen despatch quotes a Danish editor who is familiar with conditions in Germany as saying that internal affairs in that country are so desperate that a long continuation of fighting is out of the question.

ITALIAN DRIVE BEGUN BY FOCH

Attack Made Between Piave and Brenta Rivers and 3,000 Men Captured.

HIGH POSITIONS ARE WON

Offensive May Force Austria to Evacuate All Occupied Ground in Italy.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—In northern Italy, now officially classed as part of the western front, under the direct command of Marshal Foch, an attack in considerable force was made yesterday by Italian troops, aided by British and French forces, in the region between the Piave and the Brenta rivers, where the northern part of the battle front, high commanding positions were won and about 3,000 prisoners were taken. The front involved is about twenty-five miles long.

Rumors have been current for some time of which took rather tangible form to-day, that Austria had decided to give up all the occupied territory held by her in a desperate attempt to convince the world that she is striving honestly to conform to the preliminary conditions for peace laid down by President Wilson. It is possible that Marshal Foch and Gen. Diaz, with an intimate knowledge of conditions in Austria as well as on the battle front, have ordered the present offensive to expedite the movement.

On the other hand, the great drive in France may have reached the point where the western front is desirable to create a diversion on the eastern end of the line. The Italian attack can hardly be classed as a major operation but it may easily develop into one and take on such a character that the Austrians will be compelled to evacuate the territory they hold in Italy and to do it at once.

The Italians advanced yesterday across the Orlic river and captured Monte Solarolo, with parts of Monte Prassiano and Monte Pertica. They took also the islands of Grave, Pustalia and Maggiore to the Piave river, which in this section is a mass of small islands. The official report made public to Rome to-day follows:

Bitter fighting occurred yesterday morning in the Monte Grappa region. Parties of our troops resolutely attacked positions and succeeded in wresting from them and maintaining possession of important supporting points in the western and southern area of the massif. They established themselves on the northern bank of the Orlic Torrent in the Alano Basin. The enemy, who offered stubborn resistance, suffered considerable losses. A few small islands were occupied at Grave di Papadopoli, in the Piave river. The hostile garrisons were captured.

In the Pustalia-Alano sector and in the Asolo Valley enemy advanced posts were destroyed. On the Asolo plateau our own and allied patrols carried out a small surprise attack with success. The total number of prisoners captured from midnight of October 23 to midnight of October 24 is 34 officers and 2,741 men of other ranks. The British, fighting on the Piave front, also gained some small islands in the river. On the Asiago Plateau, in the western front of the attack, the French captured Monte Sisemol and several hundred prisoners.

JAPANESE REACH IRKUTSK.

Gen. Muto Welcomed by Russians and Czechoslovaks.

By the Associated Press.
TOKYO, Oct. 24 (delayed).—Japanese troops under command of Gen. Muto arrived at Irkutsk October 12 and were welcomed by the Russian and Czechoslovak authorities. The War Office announced: "Gen. Ivanoff, War Minister of the Czecho-Slovak Government, called upon Gen. Muto and expressed his appreciation of Japanese assistance in clearing Siberia of the Bolsheviks."

Romance and Battle—Another Appalling Full Page Painting by MAX CRINKLEY in Tomorrow's SUNDAY AMERICAN.—Ready to Burns.—46c.

Germans Sacrifice Men by Thousands on Both Sides of Valenciennes.

TOLD TO HOLD TO LAST

British Win Several Villages in the Worst Fighting of Entire War.

FRENCH ALSO PROGRESS

Advance Between Oise and Serre Despite Opposition of Most Desperate Character.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The British drive south of Valenciennes towards Mons and Maubeuge and the corresponding movement to the north of that city has developed into a battle in which the fighting is as fierce as any seen in the war. The Germans, according to documents captured, have orders to hold the ground at any cost and they are following these orders literally, as is shown by the extraordinary number of German dead strewn upon the ground after each clash.

Despite this terrific resistance, however, the British are forging ahead. Field Marshal Haig to-night reports that they have captured Semples and Quenening, south of the Scheidt, and have reached the whole railroad line between Le Quesnoy and Maing; the latter was captured. On Wednesday and Thursday, on the Sambre-Scheidt front, the British captured 9,000 prisoners and 150 guns. The villages of Brulle and Burillon have been cleared of Germans. Les Tulleries, east of Solesmes, has been taken.

French Capture 2,000.

Equally heavy resistance has been encountered by the French further to the south in the Oise-Serre region. Advancing northward the French took the village of Villers-le-Sec and reached the village of La Ferte, to the northeast. They advanced eastward along the Serre and the Souche and crossed the Serre between Crecy and Mortiers. Beyond this point, to the east, they took two other villages. They took 2,000 prisoners, with many cannon.

In this region American naval gunners have joined the French, bringing with them some 16 inch guns, said to be the largest ever used in field operations of this character. With these they are blasting a way toward Hirson, a vital point on the railway which feeds the German armies in this district.

British Gaining Mastery.

The Associated Press correspondent with the allied armies in France and Belgium says that on the high ground south of Valenciennes the battle is raging with intense fury, but the English are gradually overcoming the enemy. South of Valenciennes the British pushed forward more than two miles, thereby virtually eliminating the sharp salient which the Germans had built up with its point resting near Vendegies. The assault, which was pressed vigorously in this sector yesterday, was renewed this morning at 3 o'clock. At the same time Gen. Horne's army drove forward north of Valenciennes. The British troops to-night were on the outskirts of Le Quesnoy, having driven forward across Le Quesnoy-Valenciennes Railway after heavy fighting. The enemy appears to have retreated from a considerable portion of the ground in this zone.

The British line is now within one mile of Lanouette. Desperate fighting is reported in the Bois d'Escaut and the neighborhood, where the Germans were killed by the thousands.

The Germans apparently were dispirited in great degree and had several hastily constructed lines of defense which were determined to retain until defense further eastward had been prepared so that German armies to the north and the south could escape. The enemy has been supported by considerable artillery all along the front.

Further Gains on Scheidt.

To the north the British by hard fighting established posts between the river and the canal east of Escautpont. North of Presnes some progress was made in pushing Conde against heavy and vigorous machine operations. Brulle, Lomme, Beehot and Burillon were captured after strong opposition had been broken down. The British army has now obtained absolute proof, the correspondent adds, that the Germans are violating the rules of civilized warfare in respect to the use of the Red Cross, as had for some time been suspected. In yesterday's operations the fifth army captured a German ambulance which, engaged in carrying ammunition, bore the Geneva Red Cross. This vehicle was found to be loaded with explosives, and the capture was considered so important that sentries were immediately posted to make certain that no one touched it until photographs of it could be taken for future reference.

III Citizens Bombarded.

In the town of St. Amand, north of Valenciennes, which was captured by the British, the Germans left 11,000 inhabitants and 3,000 sick persons from that region, who were in a hospital in the centre of the town. On the following day, October 22, the Germans bomb-

Continued on Third Page.

How I Lost 61 Pounds and Why I Want to Back Disappointing Experiences Ex-Plained in Tomorrow's SUNDAY AMERICAN.—46c.

My Two Years of Captivity—Heartrending Experiences of a Christian Girl in Prison—Detailed in Tomorrow's SUNDAY AMERICAN.—46c.

"Did She Do Right?" Elmer Glyn's "Painting Her Novel Now Beginning in Tomorrow's SUNDAY AMERICAN.—46c.

President's Wilson's Peace Map—Special Map Showing Changes in the Boundary Between the United States and Germany in Tomorrow's SUNDAY AMERICAN.—46c.

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